

Hongkong & Shanghai Daily Mail

No. 3642

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1894.

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.
Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £500,000
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors—
D. Gillies, Esq., Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq., Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.
H. Stoltzfocht, Esq.
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches.—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

BANKERS:—
The Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Parra Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1893. [7]

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £251,093.15.0

BANKERS:
CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, No. 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:—
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST,
ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS
and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained
on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager,
Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [32]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,150,000

BANKERS:—
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of a per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months 5 per cent.
6 " " 4 "
3 " " 3 "

JOHN THUREBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1893. [20]

Auctions.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE & EFFECTS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from J. R. SPINKS, Esq., 2, Blue Buildings, to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, THE WHOLE OF HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE & EFFECTS, AT THEIR SALOONS, 17, PRAYA CENTRAL, (Removed for Convenience of Sale) On SATURDAY next, January 6th, 1894, (instead of as previously advertised) AT 2.45 P.M. prompt, Comprising:—

Drawing-room, Dining-room and Bed-room Furniture, Sideboard, Overmantels, Double and Single Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Marble-top Tables and Washstands, Fenders and Fire Irons, Extension Dining Table, Chests of Drawers, Double and Single Bedsteads, and Various HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

FOR SUNDRY ACCOUNTS, Four Photographic Cameras and Complete outfit for Amateur Photographer, Cottage Piano, Musical Boxes, Sewing Machine, Jirraksha, and a small Confectionery of Japanese Carpets, Rugs and Mats. On View from Friday.

SALE TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

A. E. SKEELS & Co., Auctioneers & Valuers, Hongkong, 2nd January, 1894. [49]

PUBLIC AUCTION OF OLD CHINESE PORCELAINS AND CURIOS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the SUN-HING-LOONG CERAMIC SHOP, PEKING, to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, the 6th January, 1894, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at his SALE ROOMS, DUDDELL STREET, (just received from the North), A VERY FINE COLLECTION OF OLD CHINESE PORCELAINS AND CURIOS, Comprising:—

A Variety of PORCELAINS in BLUE and WHITE, FIVE-COLOURS and other DECORATIONS, OLD LACQUER, Jade, BRONZES and CLOISONNE of the MING DYNASTY, and the REIGNS of KANG-HI, KIEN-LUNG, to more MODERN DATES, SCREENS, CARVINGS, SILK EMBROIDERY, and other CURIOS.

At the Same Time will be sold, A VERY FINE LOT OF OLD JAPAN SE TEMPLE BROCADES, Catalogues will be issued previous to the Sale, Lots on View from Friday, the 5th instant.

TERMS OF SALE:—As customary.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, Hongkong, 2nd January, 1894. [49]

Insurances.

THE STANDARD ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

1. AMONG THE MANY ADVANTAGES of this form of Assurance, the following may be mentioned:—
(a)—It secures an immediate Provision for wife and family or other relatives in event of early death.
(b)—It provides a Fund for Retirement.
(c)—It supplies an excellent Investment for the regular accumulation of small fixed sums of money.
(d)—The Surrender and loan values are larger than under ordinary Policies.

2. AFTER THE POLICY HAS BEEN THREE YEARS IN FORCE—should the Policy-holder wish to discontinue future payments—he will be entitled to receive, on application, a FREE PAID-UP POLICY for a proportionate amount of the Sum Assured, as explained in the Prospectus.

Full particulars on application,

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., Agents,

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Hongkong, 8th August, 1893. [747]

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.

Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.

S. J. DAVID & CO., Agents,

Hongkong, 1st November, 1893. [415]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 24th November, 1893. [173]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 EQUAL TO £33,333.33.

RESERVE FUND £18,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LO YUK MOON, Esq.

LOU TSO SHUH, Esq. MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1893. [974]

Amusements.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB, WILL GIVE PERFORMANCES OF THE COMIC OPERA

"PRINCESS TOTO."

BY GILBERT AND CLAY, On the following dates:—

January 6th, 9th and 13th, 1894.

Curious to rise at 9 P.M. precisely each night.

Prices, \$3, \$2, \$1.

Seats, for any, or all Performances can be booked at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. Books of the Words of the Song, price 15 cents, at the Booking Office.

A late Tram will run a quarter of an hour after the fall of the Curtain, each night.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1894. [43]

Kelly & Walsh, LTD.

THE IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

We have this Day RESIGNED, the AGENCY of the above Company, at this Port, and the same is now Transferred to

MR. EDWARD SCHELLHAS & CO.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Hongkong, 1st January, 1894. [52]

Masonic.

S. T. JOHN & L. O. D. G. E.

OF HONGKONG, No. 68, S.C.

A MEMORIAL MEETING of the above

LODGE will be held in the Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, TO-MORROW, the 5th instant, at 1.30 p.m. for 2.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Members are specially invited.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, Hongkong, 2nd January, 1894. [49]

Intimations.

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST OPENED

A FINE Collection of New Fancy Goods in PLUSH, HAND-PAINTED SILK, RUSSIA and other fine Leather Goods.

Handsome Boxed American Christmas Cards, Autograph Christmas Cards very pretty, & cheap.

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS.

Great variety of Children's Books for Christmas, All the Annual Volumes for Boys and Girls, Handsomely bound Books for presents. New Framed Pictures.

STYLOGRAPHIC PENS.

DANCING PUMPS, LADIES SHOES. TENNIS BATS, SHOES, BALLS.

New French Novels. Christmas Nos. of Graphic Illustrated, "PEARS," "BLACK" and "WHITE," "QUEEN."

W. BREWER,

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,

QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1893. [40]

Intimations.

THE AUSTIN ARMS HOTEL AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above COMPANY will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, 3rd and 4th, Queen's Road Central, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of January next, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December 1893.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st January to 8th January, both days inclusive.

By Order,

HART BUCK, Acting Secretary; Hongkong, 29th December, 1893. [44]

THE PUNJOM MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, Connaught House, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of January, 1894, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th September, 1893, and for the election of Directors and Auditors.

By Orders,

A. O'D. GOULDIN, Secretary; Hongkong, 30th December, 1893. [45]

THE HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE BUFFET and the LADIES' WAITING ROOMS adjoining, will be OPEN to the PUBLIC in a few days.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1893. [42]

F. E. REILLY,

PROPRIETOR.

Hongkong, 736.

DAWSON'S PERFECTION OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

ALLISTON & CO., SOLE AGENTS, Hongkong and the Far East, 68, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1893. [41]

NEW STOCK OF SADDLERY.

RACING GEAR.

STABLE REQUISITES.

RACING SADDLES, WHIPS, BRIDLES, WEIGHT CLOTHS, SADDLE CLOTHS, ROLLERS, GIRTHS, &c., &c., &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1893. [30]

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY OBTAINED 28 HIGHEST PRIZES at the CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR.

Improved FAMILY and MANUFACTURING MACHINES, Sold Wholesale, Retail, and on the Instalment Plan by

H. E. BOTTLEWALLA & CO., Sole Agents,

2, D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong, 2nd January, 1894. [54]

THE CALBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINES and SPIRITS MERCHANTS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

13, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 24th August, 1893. [26]

NGAI SHANG, 22, Queen's Road EAST.

RATTAN FURNITURE of every Description.

CHAIRS, COUCHES, TABLES, BASKETS, CHILDREN'S COTS, &c., &c.

Latest Patterns, Best Workmanship.

Also

Rattan Core, Split Rattan, Canton Reed and Sundries of all kinds.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1893. [35]

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS, (Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE Undersigned has always thought that such a place as this was the something needed

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1894.

For Sale.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

**WILL SHORTLY
BE READY.**

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST. A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR HONGKONG, MACAO, CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND COREA, FOR THE YEAR 1894.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY has again been enlarged and will be found

THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND MOST RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND EVER PUBLISHED IN THE FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Wladivostock, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Cochin-China, the Philippine Islands, Corea, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It also contains the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics, taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Head-quarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1894 will contain a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG;

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG,

The latest and only reliable PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclamations and all recent additions and improvements;

AND A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

The WINNERS of all IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," a *vade mecum* for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1893 is Printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume ever published East of the Suez Canal.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, for

THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchow, in the Australian Colonies, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," PITTEN'S HILL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1894.

Intimations:

DAKIN, CRUCKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

CONFECTIONERY, &c.

WE have just received our New Stock of CONFECTIONERY and are offering the same at prices suitable for the present bad times.

CHOCOLATE CREMES.

PATES D'APRICOT.

CHOCOLATE ALMONDS.

FANCY BOXES of SWEETS of various kinds from 2 Dollars to 25 Cents.

SUGARED ALMONDS.

BURNT ALMONDS.

MIXED SWEETS.

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS.

CIGARETTE CASES, CIGAR CASES, CARD CASES.

In SILVER, ELECTRO, SNAKE SKIN, RUSSIAN LEATHER, &c.

CIGAR & CIGARETTE HOLDERS, PIPES.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1893.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO OUR STOCKS

OR

CONFECTONERY

AND

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

ORDAN ALMONDS, NOUGAT, BUTTER SCOTCH, ASSORTED TOFFEES,

DRAEES, PRALINES,

and a large selection

of

PURE CONFECTONERY

from the leading Manufacturers.

CADBURY'S SPECIAL

CHOCOLATE CREMES.

PINE, APRICOT, CHERRY, LIME, GUAVA, and other

FRUIT JELLIES

in great variety.

TOM SMITH'S

CHRISTMAS CRACKERS.

COLOURED OPALS

MOUNTED IN PLUSH,

representing favourite subjects.

A Large Assortment of

ENGLISH AND JAPANESE CHRISTMAS

CARDS,

of handsome and artistic designs, suitable to all tastes and at moderate prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

The Hongkong Dispensary.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1893.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM AND AFTER THE 1st OF JANUARY, 1894, THE SUBSCRIPTION TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" WILL BE THIRTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER MONTH.

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1894.

THE MEMBER FOR THE GREAT UNPAID:

The "Great Unwashed" of this colony—that is the *omnium gatherum* crowd of natural curiosities who form what for lack of a more appropriate name is known as the Bench of Justices—will assemble in solemn conclave on Monday next (Jan. 8th) to elect a member to represent their supposed special rights—we have always failed to see where any right, which is not common to the community at large, comes in as regards these amusing nondescripts—in the Hongkong Legislative Council, &c. The Hon. C. T. P. C. Chater, whose term of service has expired. As Mr. Chater's re-election has never been in doubt, so long as that gentleman was willing to give his services for the benefit of the fair-weather grovellers and kick-splitters who form such a large proportion

of this very much mixed community, the meeting convened by order of Governor Rossiter through the medium of that popular and never-read abolitionist paper—the "Government Gazette" will probably be attended by a notorious gin drinker, two whisky drunks, Mr. Shelton Hooper, and Mr. Granville Sharp—that is, of course, unless for interested reasons a "fake" is arranged, and in such case all the missionary twaddlers in the colony will roll up in regiments for conscience sake. But Mr. Chater will be re-elected all the same.

The Hongkong Telegraph would infinitely prefer to have been left out in discussing this matter. Mr. Chater is far and away the best man in the colony to represent the special interests (presuming they are not a myth) over which the rag-tag and bobtail of Hongkong, ranging from a bankrupt ex-director of more or less defunct public companies to a dead broker fourth-rate mercantile clerk who wouldn't be permitted to appear in a decent tap-room at home, claim to have an exclusive prerogative; but the Hongkong Telegraph, whilst admiring Mr. Chater's exceptional qualities as a man and the indomitable energy and enterprise he has displayed in furthering Hongkong's interests, is not blind to the fact that the honorable gentleman is at times painfully lacking in that backbone which is so essential to a representative of the people in fighting an "official phalanx." Mr. Chater, during his term of service in the Legislative Council, has done a lot of good work for his fellow-citizens, but in our opinion he might have done a great deal more, especially in supporting his colleague of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. T. H. Whitaker, in his crusade against official abuses which have made the Hongkong Government a bye-word throughout the civilised world. The honorable member for the "Great Unwashed" has been too fond of temporising, of playing with difficulties instead of tackling them; but, *malgrat tout*, his record even as a legislator is unsurpassed and as already indicated, he will receive the unanimous suffrages of the dipsomaniacs before mentioned and the other philanthropists whose peculiarities are so well known.

However, our chief object in referring to this forthcoming election was to direct attention to the extraordinary policy adopted by our local contemporaries, and even in doing so—for that reason, we feel that the game is hardly worth the candle. Who cares for the opinions of the utterly discredited nonentities of the despicable *Daily Press* and moribund *China Mail*? We sympathise with them in their unfortunate condition, and would gladly sign any petition to provide for their permanent transfer to some reputable Home for Lost Billy-goats. Mr. Chater, according to the Wyndham Street mudheads, is not a bad sort of member of Council, but as his position is *Keswick's Share Bill* is doubtful, and further, as he projected and mainly assisted to carry out, so far as it has gone, the *Praya Reclamation Scheme*, confidence in his judgment has been shaken! Has it really? Yes, to some extent—for the reasons stated by the Hongkong Telegraph; but not, excepting by interested schemers, on account either of Mr. Chater's attitude on "Keswick's Folly" or of the incalculable boon he bestowed on Hongkong, present and future, by his magnificent reclamation scheme. The *Daily Press* editorial "Joss" says that the *Praya Reclamation scheme* has turned out to be "some ten or twenty years in advance of the Colony's requirements," but he doesn't attempt to prove that allegation by fact or argument. He could not do so if he tried ever so hard. The *Praya Reclamation* is not a day before its time, it has become an absolute necessity if the health and well-being of the colony are to be protected; and in projecting and so materially assisting to carry out that great work, Mr. Chater stands far ahead of any citizen Hongkong has ever produced. He will get credit for it after he is dead. That is the customary reward of men who, apart from the trivialities of every-day life, are truly great.

TELEGRAMS.

DAHOMEY.

PARIS, December 22nd.

General Dodds reports that King Behan is gathering together the remnants of his army in the west of Dahomey.

SIAM.

December 23rd.

M. Delacote spoke in the Chamber against the "border state" proposal in Siam.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The English Lacquer's dance at the City Hall at 6 o'clock.

The *Emerson* servants in Chicago are estimated at \$100,000.

THE rank of Commander has been conferred on Mr. H. C. Kingsford, first lieutenant of H.M.S. *Impulsive*.

It is stated that the only diamond fields in Russia are owned by Count P. P. S. Schouvaloff, whose estates comprise 300,000 hectares.

ACCORDING to an American paper, the Louisiana tax-payers have been requested to pay their taxes at once and save the public schools from closing.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.) that the E. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Callithrin* left Port Darwin for this port on the 29th ult.

The following appeared in a recent Transatlantic publication:—"Subscribers paying in advance will be entitled to a first-class obituary notice in case of death." Good!

An Emergency meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 165, E.C., will be held in the Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 p.m. to discuss the matter.

H.M.S. *Impulsive* leaves Hongkong about the middle of next month for a cruise in Java waters, returning before the end of March. Early in April the *Centurion* is expected to arrive here, to replace her as flagship.

In the Supreme Court to-day, before Mr. E. J. Ackroyd, Police Judge, with Comr. Hastings as naval assessor, the legal arguments in the *Keswick-Halibut* salvage case were concluded, and judgment was reserved.

WHAT with the Riffian war in Africa and revolutions in Cuba, Brazil, Mexico, Honduras, and one or two other South-American states, the "hot blood of old Spain," remarks an American contemporary, would seem to be literally boiling over just at present.

D.A.C.'s Marinations are again on show this evening at West Point. There was another big attendance last night and everybody went away delighted. A detailed notice of this talented Company's entertainment is unavoidably held over until to-morrow.

MR. HEAN, who has for some time past been chief engineer of the *Protonaut*, has resigned, and the vacancy thereby created on board the "first triple expansion" *ever built* has been filled by Mr. McDonald, late second engineer of the steamer *Ramrod*.

IN reference to our report of the Warrant Officers' Club concert in yesterday's issue, it should be stated that Mr. G. South, R.N., has been president of the Club practically ever since he came to Hongkong, but the institution was started a short time before his arrival here, with Mr. J. McDonald, of the Torpedo Depot, as president.

THE cost of a medical education in London, according to the *Hospital*, is from £80 to £100 per year for five years, plus £140 to £200 in fees, making a total of £520 to £700. In this city, the New York *Medical Record* says, it would be \$600 a year for three years, and \$300 for fees as a minimum estimate.

THE new five-masted bark *Millenium* lately arrived at Philadelphia's basin to load 100,000 cases of refined petroleum for Calcutta. She is 297 feet long, 55 feet beam and 25 feet depth of hold. She is a thoroughly modern sailing ship, now on her maiden voyage, and is owned by R. W. Shankland & Co. of Greenock, who own the well-known "Burn" line of sailing vessels.

THUS the Chicago Times:—"We shall probably have to lick the present provisional government of Hawaii out of its boots to replace Queen Liliuokalani on the throne, despite the fact that this nation's authorized representatives fostered and made possible that same provisional government. Such diplomacy is worthy of the code formerly in favor with the potentates of the Far East."

WORTH, the Paris man-million, is quoted as saying:—"Make your own style. Everything is in fashion to the fashionable woman. One woman should not wear a dress because another woman does. If a slashed Venetian sleeve goes well with an empire skirt, wear it by all means, and call it 'style *à la mode*' if you will. That does not matter, if it is becoming."

She smiled behind her fan; My heart beat high with hope, and through my veins Love's fever ran.

She smiled again. I seized her little hand;

And then explained the reason why she smiled—My necktie had slipped up behind my ear.

THE erratic Missouri river is, it is said threatening, and will most likely soon accomplish the complete destruction of the town of East Atchison, Mo., on the opposite bank from Atchison, Kan. The stream has been eating a new channel for several months, and during the last summer has washed away over 300 acres of land. It is now within an eighth of a mile of East Atchison, and the destruction of the little town with many thousands of dollars' worth of valuable

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1894.

"PRINCESS TOTO."

corrugated-iron houses, with here and there, dotted about to the right and left, wood, bark, and other shanties of the type usually found in small mining districts. The coach, having left the mule at the Post Office, proceeded to the hotel I had chosen as my habitation during my stay in the town. There are two establishments of the kind, and I selected that which I thought would be the quietest. It is kept by Miss Neville, a maiden lady of uncertain age, who did her utmost under difficulties to make me as comfortable as possible. With three or four other strangers sharing the same sleeping and sitting rooms, and solitude quite an unknown quantity in the former, with the loudest "chow" that I had faced for generations, the discomfort of having to sleep in a hard basin, and the never-ending row in all parts of the house I am quite safe in saying that no London lodging-house in "the Dials" was ever more prolific of the disturbing element than the high-class accommodation provided by the Mount McDonald Arms.

The dreary rain that witnessed our departure from Sydney, greeted our arrival at the Mount, and it was not much of a solace to learn that the weather was by no means unusual for the time of the year, and that it was very unlikely to change for the next few weeks. And here let me at once advise that, from reliable information received after my return to Sydney, the weather people's were right in their predictions. Hopefully giving up the idea of ever being able to venture out and keep dry, I lost no time in visiting the Balmoral mine and, as far as was possible, accomplishing the obj'c of my visit. The conclusion I arrived at both from personal observation and from inquiries made in every direction where reliable information was likely to be obtained, do not amount to a very great deal and their value may be questionable; but at all events the shareholders of the Balmoral Mining Co. will be interested to know something from an independent source regarding their property.

The alleged gold-field is situated on the Abercrombie ranges, about thirty miles from the town of Casuarina. The country is very rugged and mountainous and distinctly unfavorable to extensive alluvial auriferous deposits; but a perfect re-work of quartz veins are met with in all directions. So far the workings are confined to quartz mining, the principal veins in the district being the Balmoral, Queen of the Mount, Grant's Amalgamated, and several others. Without entering into the geological details supplied to me by experts, it is sufficient to mention that the gold which is generally fine in the district, is evenly distributed through the quartz, there being also a total absence of what miners term cleavage, or face gold. This accounts for the unusually yielding higher returns than is indicated by the outside appearances of the quartz.

Mr. H. W. Steele, Inspector of Mines for the New South Wales Government, paid an official visit to Mount M. Donald in August, 1889, and in the course of a very interesting report speaks most favorably of the Balmoral prospects. He says:—"The Balmoral is a distinct line of reef from the Queen of the Mount. Several hundred tons of quartz were crushed from this reef averaging fully two ounces per ton. There are several other mines working with fair prospects of success. The working is in quartz crushing power on the field:—Balmoral Gold Mining Co., 10-head, Colbarts 8-head, Pascoe's 12-head, Crighton's 25-head, and the Mining Investment Association 20-head batteries, making a total of 75-head and 100-horse-power. This expenditure of capital in quartz-crushing machinery proves that capitalists have faith in the permanency of the Mount McDonald gold field, and when taking into consideration the geological formation, the nature of the quality, and the depth of some of these veins already attained, no other conclusion can be arrived at than that the Mount McDonald gold-field will rank among the permanent mining districts of New South Wales. There is also a large tract of unbroken country within a few miles of Mount McDonald, which, if once developed, will add to the settlement of a permanent mining population."

The conditions of the Balmoral Co.'s properties mentioned in the foregoing extract still exist, and shareholders can rest assured that, whatever may be the actual paying prospects of the concern, the mine is neither a wild-cat business nor a "saled" fraud. In the leases which comprise the "Balmoral" the reefs are not so clearly defined as in the "Queen of the Mount" and "Eureka," and the country is of a much harder nature. Only the most experienced miner can discern country rock from the reef, and it was represented to me that this fact to a great extent explains the low returns realized before work at the mine was stopped. Owing to inexperienced management a great quantity of rock was put through the mill with the reef quartz, the cost of picking preventing any attempt at separation being made.

The Balmoral Co. originally held over 22 acres, which they subsequently increased by the purchase of further leases to 72 acres—a large and most valuable property should fair results accrue from working operations. The battery plant and compressor, with the dam, are situated in the dip of two hills, quite close to the mouth of the tunnel. The dam is said to be capable of holding a million gallons of water, and the machinery is of the most improved and modern types. The latter now comprises a powerful 20-head stamp, four vanners, a Remington mill, a compressor plant driving four rock-wills, air-winch, etc, etc. All this costly plant is in first-rate order.

The last report made by Mr. Jonathan Seaver, which has doubtless been seen by most of the shareholders, says that he has precisely the same opinion of the mine as when he reported on it two years ago. Mr. Seaver considers that ignorance and mismanagement have nearly ruined a good property, and several competent authorities who have recently visited the district confirm his views. I am bound, from all I have seen and heard, to believe that with well-directed and competent management the mine ought yet to turn out a remunerative one to shareholders. The Secretary of the Company informed me that he had arranged to put before the Directors several schemes with a view to giving the property a fair opportunity of showing its true value, and no doubt they will receive due consideration. Like many another promising enterprise, the Balmoral Company commenced with far too small a capital, and it has had the ill luck to fall on wretchedly bad times both in Hongkong and New South Wales. And like the Penruy concerto, it has apparently been saddled from the beginning with a choice collection of rogues and incompetents. The shareholders now know the worst, they can safely rely on the general accuracy of all I have written, and of course they must use their own judgment as to the policy to be carried out in the future. I should be inclined to rather under-estimate than exaggerate the prospects of success, especially on account of the unusually hard nature of the country, but under all circumstances I think it would be a great pity to abandon prospects that are certainly not hopeless, and on which a lot of money has been spent, without further exploitation.

My return journey to Sydney was accomplished under the depressing influence of continuous rain, which prevented me from enjoying the scenery, some of which, especially near the Blue Mountains, is exceedingly beautiful. And I was most thankful to be back again, safe and sound, in my comfortable quarters at the Oxford Hotel.

"PRINCESS TOTO."

Now that the nervousness and crudity inseparable from "first nights" has had time enough to wear off, and the unbound revelries of the "festival season" (copyright expression) have left most people to sober down and go ahead steadily under true colour, the Amateur Dramatic Society's efforts in the way of entertaining us may fairly be tested on their merits, without excuse for flaws and without curpling at them. My point is not at first very apparent but have now developed, and many ideas have suggested themselves after a little acquaintance in the former, with the toughest "show" that I had faced for generations, the discomfort of having to sleep in a hard basin, and the never-ending row in all parts of the house I am quite safe in saying that no London lodging-house in "the Dials" was ever more prolific of the disturbing element than the high-class accommodation provided by the Mount McDonald Arms.

The dreary rain that witnessed our departure from Sydney, greeted our arrival at the Mount, and it was not much of a solace to learn that the weather was by no means unusual for the time of the year, and that it was very unlikely to change for the next few weeks. And here let me at once advise that, from reliable information received after my return to Sydney, the weather people's were right in their predictions. Hopefully giving up the idea of ever being able to venture out and keep dry, I lost no time in visiting the Balmoral mine and, as far as was possible, accomplishing the obj'c of my visit.

The conclusion I arrived at both from personal observation and from inquiries made in every direction where reliable information was likely to be obtained, do not amount to a very great deal and their value may be questionable; but at all events the shareholders of the Balmoral Mining Co. will be interested to know something from an independent source regarding their property.

The alleged gold-field is situated on the Abercrombie ranges, about thirty miles from the town of Casuarina. The country is very rugged and mountainous and distinctly unfavorable to extensive alluvial auriferous deposits; but a perfect re-work of quartz veins are met with in all directions. So far the workings are confined to quartz mining, the principal veins in the district being the Balmoral, Queen of the Mount, Grant's Amalgamated, and several others. Without entering into the geological details supplied to me by experts, it is sufficient to mention that the gold which is generally fine in the district, is evenly distributed through the quartz, there being also a total absence of what miners term cleavage, or face gold. This accounts for the unusually yielding higher returns than is indicated by the outside appearances of the quartz.

Mr. H. W. Steele, Inspector of Mines for the New South Wales Government, paid an official visit to Mount M. Donald in August, 1889, and in the course of a very interesting report speaks most favorably of the Balmoral prospects. He says:—"The Balmoral is a distinct line of reef from the Queen of the Mount. Several hundred tons of quartz were crushed from this reef averaging fully two ounces per ton. There are several other mines working with fair prospects of success. The working is in quartz crushing power on the field:—Balmoral Gold Mining Co., 10-head, Colbarts 8-head, Pascoe's 12-head, Crighton's 25-head, and the Mining Investment Association 20-head batteries, making a total of 75-head and 100-horse-power. This expenditure of capital in quartz-crushing machinery proves that capitalists have faith in the permanency of the Mount McDonald gold field, and when taking into consideration the geological formation, the nature of the quality, and the depth of some of these veins already attained, no other conclusion can be arrived at than that the Mount McDonald gold-field will rank among the permanent mining districts of New South Wales. There is also a large tract of unbroken country within a few miles of Mount McDonald, which, if once developed, will add to the settlement of a permanent mining population."

The conditions of the Balmoral Co.'s properties mentioned in the foregoing extract still exist, and shareholders can rest assured that, whatever may be the actual paying prospects of the concern, the mine is neither a wild-cat business nor a "saled" fraud. In the leases which comprise the "Balmoral" the reefs are not so clearly defined as in the "Queen of the Mount" and "Eureka," and the country is of a much harder nature. Only the most experienced miner can discern country rock from the reef, and it was represented to me that this fact to a great extent explains the low returns realized before work at the mine was stopped. Owing to inexperienced management a great quantity of rock was put through the mill with the reef quartz, the cost of picking preventing any attempt at separation being made.

The Balmoral Co. originally held over 22 acres, which they subsequently increased by the purchase of further leases to 72 acres—a large and most valuable property should fair results accrue from working operations. The battery plant and compressor, with the dam, are situated in the dip of two hills, quite close to the mouth of the tunnel. The dam is said to be capable of holding a million gallons of water, and the machinery is of the most improved and modern types. The latter now comprises a powerful 20-head stamp, four vanners, a Remington mill, a compressor plant driving four rock-wills, air-winch, etc, etc. All this costly plant is in first-rate order.

The last report made by Mr. Jonathan Seaver, which has doubtless been seen by most of the shareholders, says that he has precisely the same opinion of the mine as when he reported on it two years ago. Mr. Seaver considers that ignorance and mismanagement have nearly ruined a good property, and several competent authorities who have recently visited the district confirm his views. I am bound, from all I have seen and heard, to believe that with well-directed and competent management the mine ought yet to turn out a remunerative one to shareholders. The Secretary of the Company informed me that he had arranged to put before the Directors several schemes with a view to giving the property a fair opportunity of showing its true value, and no doubt they will receive due consideration. Like many another promising enterprise, the Balmoral Company commenced with far too small a capital, and it has had the ill luck to fall on wretchedly bad times both in Hongkong and New South Wales. And like the Penruy concerto, it has apparently been saddled from the beginning with a choice collection of rogues and incompetents. The shareholders now know the worst, they can safely rely on the general accuracy of all I have written, and of course they must use their own judgment as to the policy to be carried out in the future. I should be inclined to rather under-estimate than exaggerate the prospects of success, especially on account of the unusually hard nature of the country, but under all circumstances I think it would be a great pity to abandon prospects that are certainly not hopeless, and on which a lot of money has been spent, without further exploitation.

The dreary rain that witnessed our departure from Sydney, greeted our arrival at the Mount, and it was not much of a solace to learn that the weather was by no means unusual for the time of the year, and that it was very unlikely to change for the next few weeks. And here let me at once advise that, from reliable information received after my return to Sydney, the weather people's were right in their predictions. Hopefully giving up the idea of ever being able to venture out and keep dry, I lost no time in visiting the Balmoral mine and, as far as was possible, accomplishing the obj'c of my visit.

The conclusion I arrived at both from personal observation and from inquiries made in every direction where reliable information was likely to be obtained, do not amount to a very great deal and their value may be questionable; but at all events the shareholders of the Balmoral Mining Co. will be interested to know something from an independent source regarding their property.

The alleged gold-field is situated on the Abercrombie ranges, about thirty miles from the town of Casuarina. The country is very rugged and mountainous and distinctly unfavorable to extensive alluvial auriferous deposits; but a perfect re-work of quartz veins are met with in all directions. So far the workings are confined to quartz mining, the principal veins in the district being the Balmoral, Queen of the Mount, Grant's Amalgamated, and several others. Without entering into the geological details supplied to me by experts, it is sufficient to mention that the gold which is generally fine in the district, is evenly distributed through the quartz, there being also a total absence of what miners term cleavage, or face gold. This accounts for the unusually yielding higher returns than is indicated by the outside appearances of the quartz.

Mr. H. W. Steele, Inspector of Mines for the New South Wales Government, paid an official visit to Mount M. Donald in August, 1889, and in the course of a very interesting report speaks most favorably of the Balmoral prospects. He says:—"The Balmoral is a distinct line of reef from the Queen of the Mount. Several hundred tons of quartz were crushed from this reef averaging fully two ounces per ton. There are several other mines working with fair prospects of success. The working is in quartz crushing power on the field:—Balmoral Gold Mining Co., 10-head, Colbarts 8-head, Pascoe's 12-head, Crighton's 25-head, and the Mining Investment Association 20-head batteries, making a total of 75-head and 100-horse-power. This expenditure of capital in quartz-crushing machinery proves that capitalists have faith in the permanency of the Mount McDonald gold field, and when taking into consideration the geological formation, the nature of the quality, and the depth of some of these veins already attained, no other conclusion can be arrived at than that the Mount McDonald gold-field will rank among the permanent mining districts of New South Wales. There is also a large tract of unbroken country within a few miles of Mount McDonald, which, if once developed, will add to the settlement of a permanent mining population."

The conditions of the Balmoral Co.'s properties mentioned in the foregoing extract still exist, and shareholders can rest assured that, whatever may be the actual paying prospects of the concern, the mine is neither a wild-cat business nor a "saled" fraud. In the leases which comprise the "Balmoral" the reefs are not so clearly defined as in the "Queen of the Mount" and "Eureka," and the country is of a much harder nature. Only the most experienced miner can discern country rock from the reef, and it was represented to me that this fact to a great extent explains the low returns realized before work at the mine was stopped. Owing to inexperienced management a great quantity of rock was put through the mill with the reef quartz, the cost of picking preventing any attempt at separation being made.

The Balmoral Co. originally held over 22 acres, which they subsequently increased by the purchase of further leases to 72 acres—a large and most valuable property should fair results accrue from working operations. The battery plant and compressor, with the dam, are situated in the dip of two hills, quite close to the mouth of the tunnel. The dam is said to be capable of holding a million gallons of water, and the machinery is of the most improved and modern types. The latter now comprises a powerful 20-head stamp, four vanners, a Remington mill, a compressor plant driving four rock-wills, air-winch, etc, etc. All this costly plant is in first-rate order.

The last report made by Mr. Jonathan Seaver, which has doubtless been seen by most of the shareholders, says that he has precisely the same opinion of the mine as when he reported on it two years ago. Mr. Seaver considers that ignorance and mismanagement have nearly ruined a good property, and several competent authorities who have recently visited the district confirm his views. I am bound, from all I have seen and heard, to believe that with well-directed and competent management the mine ought yet to turn out a remunerative one to shareholders. The Secretary of the Company informed me that he had arranged to put before the Directors several schemes with a view to giving the property a fair opportunity of showing its true value, and no doubt they will receive due consideration. Like many another promising enterprise, the Balmoral Company commenced with far too small a capital, and it has had the ill luck to fall on wretchedly bad times both in Hongkong and New South Wales. And like the Penruy concerto, it has apparently been saddled from the beginning with a choice collection of rogues and incompetents. The shareholders now know the worst, they can safely rely on the general accuracy of all I have written, and of course they must use their own judgment as to the policy to be carried out in the future. I should be inclined to rather under-estimate than exaggerate the prospects of success, especially on account of the unusually hard nature of the country, but under all circumstances I think it would be a great pity to abandon prospects that are certainly not hopeless, and on which a lot of money has been spent, without further exploitation.

The dreary rain that witnessed our departure from Sydney, greeted our arrival at the Mount, and it was not much of a solace to learn that the weather was by no means unusual for the time of the year, and that it was very unlikely to change for the next few weeks. And here let me at once advise that, from reliable information received after my return to Sydney, the weather people's were right in their predictions. Hopefully giving up the idea of ever being able to venture out and keep dry, I lost no time in visiting the Balmoral mine and, as far as was possible, accomplishing the obj'c of my visit.

The conclusion I arrived at both from personal observation and from inquiries made in every direction where reliable information was likely to be obtained, do not amount to a very great deal and their value may be questionable; but at all events the shareholders of the Balmoral Mining Co. will be interested to know something from an independent source regarding their property.

The alleged gold-field is situated on the Abercrombie ranges, about thirty miles from the town of Casuarina. The country is very rugged and mountainous and distinctly unfavorable to extensive alluvial auriferous deposits; but a perfect re-work of quartz veins are met with in all directions. So far the workings are confined to quartz mining, the principal veins in the district being the Balmoral, Queen of the Mount, Grant's Amalgamated, and several others. Without entering into the geological details supplied to me by experts, it is sufficient to mention that the gold which is generally fine in the district, is evenly distributed through the quartz, there being also a total absence of what miners term cleavage, or face gold. This accounts for the unusually yielding higher returns than is indicated by the outside appearances of the quartz.

Mr. H. W. Steele, Inspector of Mines for the New South Wales Government, paid an official visit to Mount M. Donald in August, 1889, and in the course of a very interesting report speaks most favorably of the Balmoral prospects. He says:—"The Balmoral is a distinct line of reef from the Queen of the Mount. Several hundred tons of quartz were crushed from this reef averaging fully two ounces per ton. There are several other mines working with fair prospects of success. The working is in quartz crushing power on the field:—Balmoral Gold Mining Co., 10-head, Colbarts 8-head, Pascoe's 12-head, Crighton's 25-head, and the Mining Investment Association 20-head batteries, making a total of 75-head and 100-horse-power. This expenditure of capital in quartz-crushing machinery proves that capitalists have faith in the permanency of the Mount McDonald gold field, and when taking into consideration the geological formation, the nature of the quality, and the depth of some of these veins already attained, no other conclusion can be arrived at than that the Mount McDonald gold-field will rank among the permanent mining districts of New South Wales. There is also a large tract of unbroken country within a few miles of Mount McDonald, which, if once developed, will add to the settlement of a permanent mining population."

The conditions of the Balmoral Co.'s properties mentioned in the foregoing extract still exist, and shareholders can rest assured that, whatever may be the actual paying prospects of the concern, the mine is neither a wild-cat business nor a "saled" fraud. In the leases which comprise the "Balmoral" the reefs are not so clearly defined as in the "Queen of the Mount" and "Eureka," and the country is of a much harder nature. Only the most experienced miner can discern country rock from the reef, and it was represented to me that this fact to a great extent explains the low returns realized before work at the mine was stopped. Owing to inexperienced management a great quantity of rock was put through the mill with the reef quartz, the cost of picking preventing any attempt at separation being made.

The Balmoral Co. originally held over 22 acres, which they subsequently increased by the purchase of further leases to 72 acres—a large and most valuable property should fair results accrue from working operations. The battery plant and compressor, with the dam, are situated in the dip of two hills, quite close to the mouth of the tunnel. The dam is said to be capable of holding a million gallons of water, and the machinery is of the most improved and modern types. The latter now comprises a powerful 20-head stamp, four vanners, a Remington mill, a compressor plant driving four rock-wills, air-winch, etc, etc. All this costly plant is in first-rate order.

The last report made by Mr. Jonathan Seaver, which has doubtless been seen by most of the shareholders, says that he has precisely the same opinion of the mine as when he reported on it two years ago. Mr. Seaver considers that ignorance and mismanagement have nearly ruined a good property, and several competent authorities who have recently visited the district confirm his views. I am bound, from all I have seen and heard, to believe that with well-directed and competent management the mine ought yet to turn out a remunerative one to shareholders. The Secretary of the Company informed me that he had arranged to put before the Directors several schemes with a view to giving the property a fair opportunity of showing its true value, and no doubt they will receive due consideration. Like many another promising enterprise, the Balmoral Company commenced with far too small a capital, and it has had the ill luck to fall on wretchedly bad times both in Hongkong and New South Wales. And like the Penruy concerto, it has apparently been saddled from the beginning with a choice collection of rogues and incompetents. The shareholders now know the worst, they can safely rely on the general accuracy of all I have written, and of course they must use their own judgment as to the policy to be carried out in the future. I should be inclined to rather under-estimate than exaggerate the prospects of success, especially on account of the unusually hard nature of the country, but under all circumstances I think it would be a great pity to abandon prospects that are certainly not hopeless, and on which a lot of money has been spent, without further exploitation.

The dreary rain that witnessed our departure from Sydney, greeted our arrival at the Mount, and it was not much of a solace to learn that the weather was by no means unusual for the time of the year, and that it was very unlikely to change for the next few weeks. And here let me at once advise that, from reliable information received after my return to Sydney, the weather people's were right in their predictions. Hopefully giving up the idea of ever being able to venture out and keep dry, I lost no time in visiting the Balmoral mine and, as far as was possible, accomplishing the obj'c of my visit.

The conclusion I arrived at both from personal observation and from inquiries made in every direction where reliable information was likely to be obtained, do not amount to a very great deal and their value may be questionable; but at all events the shareholders of the Balmoral Mining Co. will be interested to know something from an independent source regarding their property.

The alleged gold-field is situated on the Abercrombie ranges, about thirty miles from the town of Casuarina. The country is very rugged and mountainous and distinctly unfavorable to extensive alluvial auriferous deposits; but a perfect re-work of quartz veins are met with in all directions. So far the workings are confined to quartz mining, the principal veins in the district being the Balmoral, Queen of the Mount, Grant's Amalgamated, and several others. Without entering into the geological details supplied to me by experts, it is sufficient to mention that the gold which is generally fine in the district, is evenly distributed through the quartz, there being also a total absence of what miners term cleavage, or face gold. This accounts for the unusually yielding higher returns than is indicated by the outside appearances of the quartz.

Mr. H. W. Steele, Inspector of Mines for the New South Wales Government, paid an official visit to Mount M. Donald in August, 1889, and in the course of a very interesting report speaks most favorably of the Balmoral prospects. He says:—"The Balmoral is a distinct line of reef from the Queen of the Mount. Several hundred tons of quartz were crushed from this reef averaging fully two ounces per ton. There are several other mines working with fair prospects of success. The working is in quartz crushing power on the field:—Balmoral Gold Mining Co., 10-head, Colbarts 8-head, Pascoe's 12-head, Crighton's 25-head, and the Mining Investment Association 20-head batteries, making a total of 75-head and 100-horse-power. This expenditure of capital in quartz-crushing machinery proves that capitalists have faith in the permanency of the Mount McDonald gold field, and when taking into consideration the geological formation, the nature of the quality, and the depth of some of these veins already attained, no other conclusion can be arrived at than that the Mount McDonald gold-field will rank among the permanent mining districts of New South Wales. There is also a large tract of unbroken country within a few miles of Mount McDonald, which, if once developed, will add to the settlement of a permanent mining population."

The conditions of the Balmoral Co.'s properties mentioned in the foregoing extract still exist, and shareholders can rest assured that, whatever may be the actual paying prospects of the concern, the mine is neither a wild-cat business nor a "saled" fraud. In the leases which comprise the "Balmoral" the reefs are not so clearly defined as in the "Queen of the Mount" and "Eureka," and the country is of a much harder nature. Only the most experienced miner can discern country rock from the reef, and it was represented to me that this fact to a great extent explains the low returns realized before work at the mine was stopped. Owing to inexperienced management a great quantity of rock was put through the mill with the reef quartz, the cost of picking preventing any attempt at separation being made

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1894.

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—100 per cent., prem., sales and sellers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £800 paid up,—\$25, sales and buyers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders shares, nominal.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—nominal.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares, nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 E—2½ per cent., premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 per cent., premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent., premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, sales and sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$35 per share, sales and sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 135 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$14 per share, sellers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—\$60, sellers, on Tali Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$200 per share, sales and buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$31 per share, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$29 per share, sales and sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$36 sales and buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—3½ per cent. discount, sales and buyers.

Douglas' (Steamship) Company—\$42, sales and sellers.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—\$20 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—80 per cent. premium, sellers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$18 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$14 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures—\$30.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$24 per share, sellers.

The Shameen Hotel Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.

Punjab Mining Co.—\$38 per share, sales and sellers.

The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sales and buyers.

The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$1 per share, sales and sellers.

Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$75 per share, buyers.

The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$35 sales and buyers.

New Iurus Mining Co., Limited—nominal.

London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—nils.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$185 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$35 buyers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$10, buyers.

Daklo, Cruckshank & Co., Limited—\$18 per share, sales and buyers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$9 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$55 sales and buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sellers.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$75 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$36 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$35 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$10 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$81 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$65 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$3 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$55, sales and buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$35 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$62 ex. Div. buyers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/27

Bank Bills, on demand 2/3

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/38

Credits at 4 months' sight 2/38

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/38

ON PARIS—

Bank Bills, on demand 2/83

Credits, at 4 months' sight 2/90

ON INDIA—

T. T. 179

On Demand 179½

ON SHANGHAI—

Bank, T. T. 72½

Private, 30 days' sight 73

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. & Mrs. G. Armitage, Mr. R. Lyall*

Mr. C. W. Babington, Mr. and Mrs. Mathews,

Mr. I. de Rosa Barros, Mr. J. McWilliams,

Mr. W. F. de Hebelha, Mr. Min.

Mr. T. Mitchell.

Mr. & Mrs. Campbell,

Rev. J. M. Merton,

Mt. H. J. Pearce,

Mr. A. G. Pearson,

Mr. & Mrs. J. Easton,

Mrs. Pearson.

Mr. C. H. Elwin,

Mr. W. Pole Fletcher,

Mr. H. A. Foster,

Baron and Baroness de Mr. F. E. Shean,

Ladario.

Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Connell de Spangen,

Mr. G. B. Stephenson,

Captain Tillett,

Mr. T. Winchier,

Captain W. S. Wyles.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. F. East, Mr. J. M. Murray,
Capt. and Mrs. Hunt, Mr. A. Findlay-Smith,
Mr. MacLean, Mr. Stokes,
Capt. and Mrs. Welman,
Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. F. E. White.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Oceanis*, with the outward French mail, left Singapore on the 4th instant, and may be expected here on the 11th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Peru*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco, left Yokohama on the 1st instant, and may be expected here on the 6th.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Oceanis*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Honolulu and Yokohama, on the 22nd instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Arratoon Apear*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 30th ultimo, and may be expected here on the 5th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Tekaran*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 1st instant, and may be expected here on the 11th.

The C. M. steamer *Keswan*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 29th ultimo, and may be expected here on the 5th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Canton*, left London for this port on the 2nd ultimo.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Fernosa*, left London for this port on the 16th ultimo.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

HANOI, French steamer, 739, J. V. Chodkow, 3rd January—Haliphong 31st Dec., and Hollow 2nd Jan., Rice, Pig, and General—A. R. Mart.

LOKSANG, British steamer, 978, Moncur, 4th Jan.—Samarang 25th Dec., Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KAIFONG, British steamer, 97, Sutherland, 4th January—Canton 4th January, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHINCHU, Chinese steamer, 1,211, C. R. Null, 25th Dec., Moli (Japan) 19th Dec., General—C. M. S. N. Co.

CICKO, British steamer, 1,30, A. George and Jan.—Samarsang (Java) 22nd December, General—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

CROMARTY, British steamer, 1,86, W. S. Duncan, and Jan.—Sourabaya (Java) 22nd Dec., Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DRYFORD, German steamer, 1,102, W. A. Duse, 26th Dec.—Samarang 12th Dec., Sugar—Siemens & Co.

EMPEROR OF CHINA, British steamer, 2,003, R. Archibald, R.N.R., and Jan.—Vancouver 10th Dec., Victoria 11th, Yokohama 26th, Kobo 27th, Nagasaki 29th, and Shanghai 31st, General—C. P. R. Co.

FAME, British steamer, 117, Captain McIsaac, Hongkong Government tender.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, British steamer, 1,87, E. T. Jackson, and Jan.—Moli 28th December, General—Doddwell, Carrill & Co.

HANGCHOW, British steamer, 999, C. Derby, 5th Jan.—Sourabaya 23rd Dec., General—Butterfield & Swire.

HATAN, British steamer, 1,182, F. D. Goddard, 3rd Jan.—Foochow 20th Dec., Amoy 1st January, and Swatow 2nd, General—Lapraik & Co.

KWANGTZE, Chinese steamer, 1,504, Lincoln, 3rd Jan.—Canton 3rd Jan., General—C. M. S. N. Co.

NANYANG, German steamer, 1,070, F. Schultz, 2nd Jan.—Wahn, and Chinkiang 27th Dec., Rice—Siemens & Co.

PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,012, J. Morris, 30th Dec.—Bangkok 21st Dec., and Anglin 23rd, General—Yuen Fat Hong.

PICCIO, German steamer, 768, E. Hass, 22nd Dec.—Saigon 15th Dec., Rice—Melchers & Co.

POLLUX, German steamer, 898, J. Geffen, 26th Nov.—Sourabaya 8th Nov., and Singapor 14th, Sugar and General—Melchers & Co.

PROTONIS, British steamer, 1,300, W. H. Farrand, 26th Dec.—Singapore 19th Dec., General—Chu Wo Lau.

PROGRESS, German steamer, 687, J. Jessen, 29th Dec.—Moli 27th Dec., Coal—Siemens & Co.

RECORDE, British telegraph steamer, 656, R. A. B. Breerton, 19th Dec.—Halim Bay 18th Dec., Telegraph cable—E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.

SIAM, Italian steamer, 1,416, De Negri, 31st Dec.—Bombar 9th December, General—Carroll & Co.

TAKASAGO, British steamer, 977, Freeman, 2nd January—Sourabaya (Java) 22nd Dec., Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TAMALIND, Norwegian steamer, 739, L. Costberg, 1st Jan.—Hongay 28th Dec., Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TOYO MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,500, J. G. Edwards, 28th Dec.—Moli 23rd Dec., Coal—Matches and Coal—Doddwell, Carrill & Co.

VERONA, British steamer, 1,876, C. H. S. Teague, 1st Jan.—Yokohama 23rd Dec., Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

WODRIDGE, British steamer, 1,127, W. E. Sawyer, 1st Jan.—Moli 27th Dec., Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

WUDANG, German steamer, 1,015, A. Olt, 30th Dec.—Tegal (Java) 18th Dec., Sugar—Laut, Wegener & Co.

ZAFIRO, British steamer, 673, A. W. R. Cobban, and Jan.—Manila 30th Dec., General—Shewan & Co.

DEPARTURES.

The British steamer *Swatow* reports that she left Samarang on the 25th ultimo. From Samarang to Cabo Island had moderate winds and equally weather; thence to port fresh monsoon with high seas.

The Chinese steamer *Kwangtze* reports that she left Wuhan on the 20th ultimo. Had light winds from Chinkiang to Peahans. From Peahans to Pedro Blanco had strong monsoon; thence to port had moderate breeze.